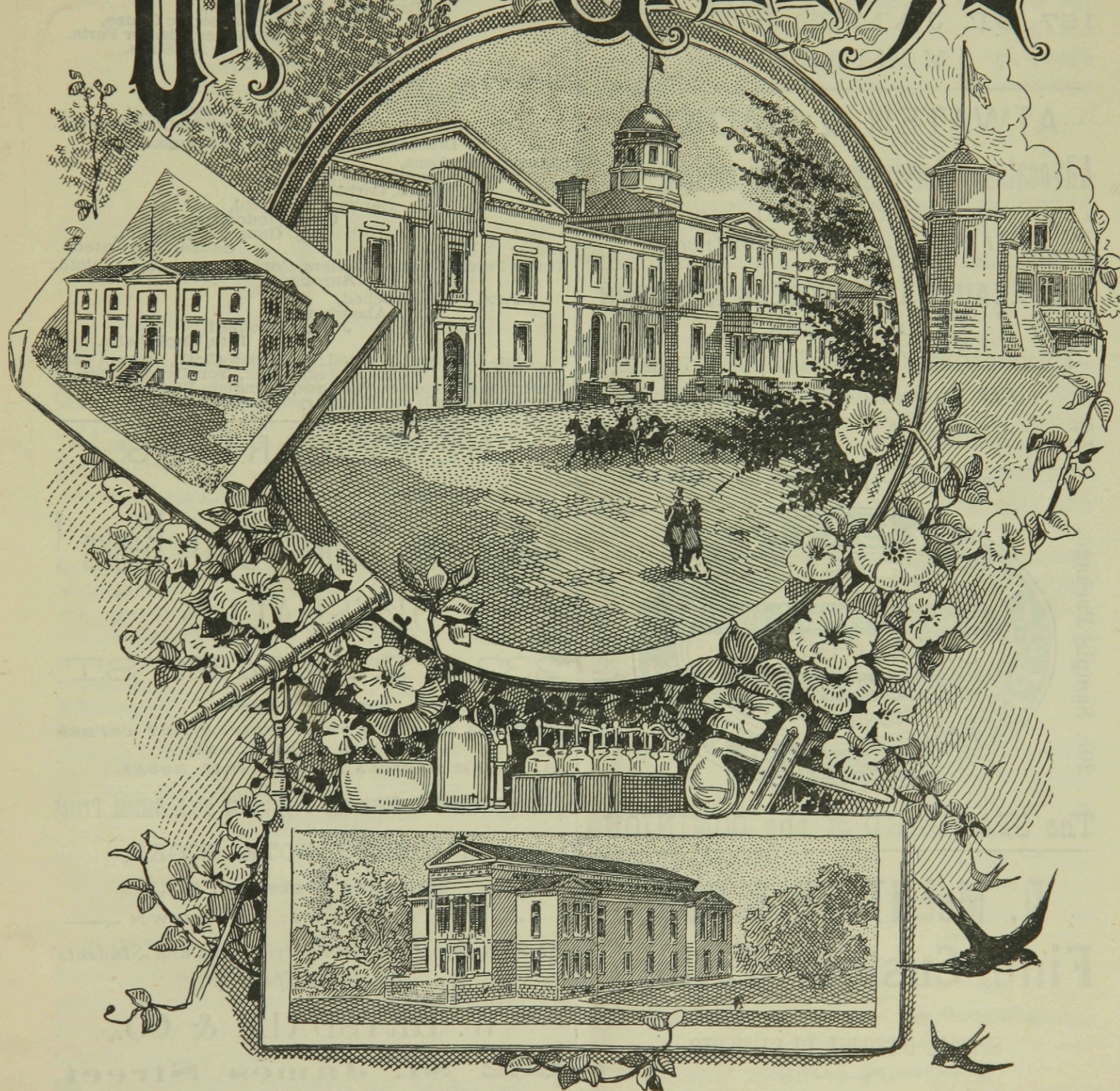


# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



1889-90



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# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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[No. 13.]

## University Gazette.

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Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

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### Editorials.

#### THE COMING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the Medical Convocation, Sir William Dawson hinted that before the session closed announcements would be made that would astonish and please the friends of the University. At present we are unable to state anything further, but it is almost certain that the friends of McGill have again come forward with the means to enable the good work it is doing to be carried on with renewed vigour.

#### MR. McDONALD'S MUNIFICENCE.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, with a munificence worthy of so eminent a man, has again come forward to the help of McGill. His splendid gift will afford an impetus to the cause of Education, whose force will never be spent, and whose influence McGill will feel so long as she is a University. Mr. McDonald's name will be placed high amongst the benefactors of our University.

#### COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

It has been said that 99 per cent. of mankind accept their thoughts ready-made; but this is not true to the same extent in University life. Most University men and women think for themselves, and since each person's mind, like their face, differs from others, so their opinions are liable to differ. The College newspaper is the one thing which every student feels himself most competent to judge. These differences of opinion in regard to the College paper exist in minds which are so constituted that each one considers himself, or herself, almost infallible, while their stock of knowledge is not, comparatively, small, and their experience meagre.

The average newspaper is partly read and believed, if not believed, "well, you can do what you like about it." Every word in a College newspaper is read, occasionally two or three times, and if you do not agree with either the sentiment expressed or the form of expression, it is your duty to "go for the editors."

Those who are most harsh in their criticism, are always among those who never do anything to lighten the burden of the editors. It would save the editors much unpleasantness if each one would refrain from criticising the paper till they have contributed one or two articles, or items of news. It would be interesting to have a balance sheet made out as follows:—

Dr.	M. GRUMPY,	Cr.
To X + I Harsh criticisms.		By 0 contributions.

#### THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

The fifty-seventh session of the Medical School was brought to a fitting close by the recent Convo-



cation. From the statement of the Dean, it was shown to be the most successful in the history of the University in the attendance of students, the capabilities for doing work, and the efficiency of that which was done. The re-adjustment made at the beginning of the year has been found, by experience, to have been well ordered, and tending to a more perfect working of all the departments of the school. The teaching has been strengthened in several places, and now it is questionable if there is a single weak point which needs a prop. It is true the work might be extended; the limits of the class rooms are nearly reached, the laboratories are filled to overflowing, and in some cases the classes have to be duplicated, but this excessive activity is the result of a well ordered growth, for whose further extension means will, in due time, be found. One of the most notable features was the union of the Faculties of Human and Comparative Medicine; but though it is only recently consummated, it has long been in effect, through the mutual respect and esteem the students and professors of both schools have acquired by working along common lines. The annual announcement will be eagerly looked for, as the pressure that has been upon the classes, students, and teachers, must find escape in some direction—either in lengthening the winter term, or providing additional summer sessions. It would unburden students throughout their whole course if they could be relieved of two or three subjects, such as Botany and Histology, in a summer session after their first year. Another hopeful circumstance is the absolute unanimity that exists in the Faculty among the students, among the professors, and between these two factors of the College life. During the past session there has been no ground of dissension, and, besides a strong faith in each other, there is growing an abiding faith in their school, and in its capability for the scientific teaching of its subject. There are yet in store good things for the Medical student and profession, through the medium of McGill, and if the burden of work is increased, students have confidence that it is no useless work, but such as will make for their own success, for the advancement of their profession, and the good of humanity.

#### AD EUNDEM DEGREES.

The granting of *Ad Eundem* degrees is a question of more importance than would at first appear. The University is at present dealing with it, but the Graduates have all confidence that their interests will be fully considered. To obtain a degree from McGill is no small undertaking, and any action that would

tend to depreciate its value will at once be set down as an injustice to her own Graduates. The University is first a teaching body and afterwards a degree conferring corporation. It demands four years' residence with a full attendance upon lectures; it obliges candidates to submit to a long series of properly-graded examinations in which about half the matriculants fall by the way; but the high standing of the University induces them to go through with all this toil for the sake of the honour it has to confer. There are European Universities which, in some respects, rank above McGill, but there are no Canadian or American institutions worthy to take a higher place. It is not a satisfactory sign that a man should desert his *Alma Mater* for any other, but when a graduate from an inferior College demands favours at the hands of another, it is demanding those things which the University at no time has conferred upon her own children, unless in regular form. By its charter, McGill possesses the power to grant *Ad Eundem* degrees, but it should be, as it always has been, a discretionary one, and not to be exercised without due cause. That the demand should be made is an acknowledgment of the superiority of McGill, but if our University were to undertake to guarantee the standing and endorse the credentials of all applicants, it would quickly depreciate the value of its own currency, which has always been accepted at its face value. If a graduate of any College can show that he has fulfilled conditions equal to those which McGill imposes, there might then be a disposition to grant, as a favour, a privilege that no man can demand as a right. If this is granted to the holders of any one degree, why not to all, and what then would become of the salutary Practice of the Faculty of Medicine, which compels every graduate, upon whom it places its seal, to have passed the examinations leading to it, even if he holds credentials from London or Edinburgh? There are men whom McGill has been delighted to honour, and she will do so still; but to distinguish all who might apply in the same manner, would be doing a wrong to the graduates who have striven for the much-coveted reward. McGill has always been conservative in granting honorary degrees, and in no instance has an injustice been done by the titles she has conferred, but the University itself is the best judge of the cases which demand recognition. *Ad Eundem* degrees will continue to be granted, but unless it be, as in the past, *honoris causa*, the door will be opened for what may prove a grave abuse.

We are glad that the Graduates' Society has taken this view of the case.



## THE LATE CHARLES GIBB.

The death of Mr. Charles Gibb, B.A., took place at Cairo, Egypt, on March 8th.

Canada has lost another of the pioneers in one of her newly-developing products, in the person of Mr. Charles Gibb, the well-known horticulturalist, whose death occurred on his homeward journey from Ceylon. Mr. Gibb left Montreal last July for Japan, where he went to study the fruit trees of the country. From thence he went to China, and then to India and Ceylon. He was intending to be in Naples during next month. Letters to personal friends here never contained allusions regarding ill-health, and consequently it is believed that his death was sudden. Mr. Gibb was born in this city on July 29th, 1845, and was consequently in his 44th year. He received his early education at Bishop's College Grammar School, and from thence went through McGill, where he received the degree of B.A. in 1865. Hard study impaired his eyesight, and he went to Europe for six months. About 15 years ago he bought a large farm at Abbotsford, Que., and it is with this farm that he has so largely benefited the apple-growing interests of this country, and shown what can be done, by science and culture, with a Canadian farmstead. In 1883 he went to Russia to study the apples of that country. His researches were most thorough, and to him is due the dissemination of the Russian apple in this country. He also introduced many decorative trees and shrubs new to the country, among which we might mention the Catalpa. He was an extensive traveller, and has been all over this continent, including the West India Islands and also Europe, spending some time in Norway, Sweden, Russia, also Egypt, Syria, China, Japan, India, Australia, Ceylon, etc.; and wherever he went, made a study of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and whenever possible he cultivated them on his Abbotsford estate, and was most liberal in distributing them; the only returns required was regular reports as to their development and produce. All these researches were undertaken at his own expense and for the public good. He has written several valuable treatises on apple growing and small fruits and their culture. He was one of the leading spirits of the Montreal Horticultural Society, and the founder of the Abbotsford Fruit Growers' Association. Indeed, it is to his efforts that that locality is indebted for its prominence as an apple growing centre of this province. He also was an active member of the Natural History Society, and the members of this Society are indebted to him for two of the pleasantest outings in their history.

They were both to Abbotsford. He was also a prominent member of the Art Association, founded by his uncle, the late Beniah Gibb. Mr. Gibb was a peculiarly modest man, and his many deeds of charity are known only to himself and their objects. He believed in the future of Canada, and he labored for her advancement in his own particular field with a rare devotion. Wherever he went he remembered McGill, and was continually sending specimens to the Museum, and stocked the College grounds with ornamental shrubs and shade trees. His efforts were mainly experimental, and he was the originator of several different varieties of apples. At the last annual meeting of the Graduates' Society he declined nomination for the Presidency.

Personally, he was liked by all whom he came into contact with, and his many friends will feel his loss keenly.

The death of Prof. John Andrew, who, for more than thirty years, was teacher of Elocution in the High School, occurred in Strong's Hospital on the 19th inst.

Professor Andrew was born in Edinburgh in 1828. In 1859, having married in Prince Edward Island, he came to Montreal. In 1860 he became a teacher in the High School, but fitted himself for the position, which he afterwards occupied so long, by careful study under Dr. Barber, of McGill.

It was intended to publish the Examination papers, but this has been found impracticable on account of lack of space.

## McGill News.

Mr. W. E. Gower, M. Can. Soc. C. E., has again offered for competition a prize of \$25, for the best model of original design.

A meeting of the corporation was held on Saturday, 29th March. The business transacted was chiefly of a routine nature and is referred to elsewhere.

Mr. J. J. Ross has won the silver medal, and H.M. Jacquays the bronze medal in the gymnastic competition for the Wickstead medals for physical culture, for the present session.

The oral examinations in the Faculty of Comparative Medicine, were held by the examiners appointed by the Council of Agriculture and Corporation of McGill. They were Messrs. J. W. Gadsden, M.R.C., V. S., Philadelphia; Williamson Brydon, Boston; J. A. Couture, Quebec; Dr. James Bell, Montreal; A. W. Harris, Ottawa; Archibald McCormick, Orms-town.



In a future issue it is proposed to deal fully with the particulars of Mr. McDonald's magnificent gift to McGill University, which, in the aggregate, will amount to nearly half a million dollars.

If Dr. Sutherland could have but known the enthusiasm that was pent up awaiting his return, according to all psychical laws, his recovery would have been very speedy. It is saying a great deal, that the Practical Anatomy, under the present demonstrators, is still one of McGill's strongholds.

Mr. Burland, who has been instrumental in founding the Graduates' Society of the Ottawa Valley, numbering eighty members, presented to the last meeting of corporation a communication conveying greetings from that Society to the University. The corporation expressed its gratification and interest in the movement and its earnest wishes for the prosperity of the society.

On Saturday afternoon the students of Medicine held a special meeting which was attended by nearly all the men yet in town. The question of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE was brought up, and after speeches highly complimentary to the paper, a unanimous and cordial vote of thanks was conveyed to the Editors for their management of the College Journal during the session of 1889-90.

It has been resolved to hold the convocations of the Faculties of Law, Arts and Applied Science together, the date fixed being April 30th. The Governor General has signified his intention of being present, and the board of governors also agreed to engage a large public hall for the occasion. His Excellency will also be invited to attend a public reception to be given in the Peter Redpath Museum in the evening. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will also be conferred on His Excellency.

On Saturday afternoon the honor and prize list was formally presented to the students and the public. Long before the hour named, 3 o'clock, the seats were well filled, and the probable result was discussed with a fair degree of accuracy. The door was opened with due solemnity. The Dean entered, properly robed, and after him came the Vice-Dean, Dr. Ross, Dr. Shepherd, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Gardner, and Dr. Girdwood. The lists were read and the prize and honour men were heartily congratulated by students and professors. A very pleasant feature of this year's proceedings is the general consensus of opinion that prizes and honours have gone where they were best deserved.

#### THE MEDICAL CONVOCATION.

The annual public meeting of Convocation for the conferring of Degrees in Medicine, and in Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, was held in the William Molson Hall, on Tuesday, April 1st, at 3 p.m.

The members of Convocation met in the Library at half-past two, for the reading of Minutes, and closing the ballot for the election of Fellows. And while this was in progress the Hall was rapidly fill-

ing with students and their friends until, at the opening hour, every place was taken and the open spaces were packed with a mass of student humanity. There was not a single incident to mar the harmony of the occasion, and the whole proceedings were attended with an admirable dignity and decorum, broken only by the comments from the rear, of a more or less irrelevant nature, that gave point and pith to the passing events.

At three o'clock precisely the procession was formed, and made its way up to the platform from the library entrance. The following was the order to be observed, but it was not strictly adhered to on account of the absence of several of the members:—

The Visitor; the President and Chancellor; the remaining Governors, in order of appointment; the Principal and Vice-Chancellor; the Vice-Principal; the remaining Fellows, in order of first appointment; the Professors of the College and University, in order of appointment; those of Affiliated Colleges, Members of Convocation, in like order; the Secretary, Registrar, and Bursar; the Lecturers, Tutors and other instructing officers of the College and University, members of Convocation, in like order; those of Affiliated Colleges, members of Convocation, in like order; Doctors of Divinity; Doctors of Laws or of Civil Law; Doctors of Medicine; Bachelors of Divinity; Masters of Arts; Masters of Engineering and Applied Science; Bachelors of Civil Law; Bachelors of Arts; Bachelors of Applied Science, and Graduates in Civil Engineering.

The robed procession streamed over the platform and occupied seats in the appointed places. Sir Donald A. Smith, the Chancellor, presided, and at his left was the Principal, Sir William Dawson. Around him were the Governors, Mr. John H. R. Molson, Mr. W. C. MacDonald, Mr. Samuel Finley, Alexander Johnson, L.L.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Dr. Craik, Dean of the Medical Faculty; and Dr. Ross, the Vice-Dean; Prof. Bovey, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science; N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., Dean of the Faculty of Law; Dr. McEachran, Dean of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine; Dr. Stewart, Dr. Shepherd, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Mills, Dr. Girdwood, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Rodger, Dr. Grant, Dr. Birkett, Dr. Johnston, Dr. Finley, Dr. Ruttan, Dr. Baker, Dr. McEachran, Rev. Principals MacVicar, Shaw and Barbour; Prof. Penhallow, F. W. Kelley, Ph. D., Prof. J. Clarke Murray, John Dougall, M. A., Prof. C. E. Moyse, Rev. Dr. Cornish, Rev. Prof. Scrimgeour, Mr. Justice Cross, Rev. Prof. Coussirat, Dr. Godsgen, J. W. Brackenridge, B.C.L.; W. Skaife, B.A. Sc.; P. Toewes, M.A.; E. H. Hamilton, B.A. Sc.; J. A. MacPhail, B.A.; M. W. Hopkins, B.A. Sc.

Rev. Dr. Cornish opened the proceedings with the usual form of prayer, and then Dr. Craik, Dean of the Medical Faculty, presented his report and said that the number of students attending were:—From Ontario, 111; Quebec, 71; New Brunswick, 26; Nova Scotia, 20; Prince Edward Island, 11; United States, 7; Manitoba, 7; Newfoundland, 2; British Columbia, 2; West Indies, 2; England, 1, a rather cosmopolitan collection. It would be observed that



the number this year is greatly in excess of former years, as the following statement shows. Dividing the period into decades, the Dean showed that sixty years ago—in the session of 1829-30—there were but thirty students in attendance;—

	Students.
In 1839-40.....	20
In 1849-50.....	44
In 1859-60.....	108
In 1869-70.....	141
In 1879-80.....	166
In 1889-90.....	261

It will be remembered that in '39 and '40 the rebellion occurred, and for two or three years the classes were closed. Only eight or nine years ago the university had almost reached the limit of its accommodation; the class rooms and laboratories were overcrowded and students unable to obtain admission were forced to go elsewhere. Then it was that the Chancellor came to their aid (cheers), and enabled them to further extend their usefulness. The Campbell Memorial fund had also enabled them to add to their class rooms, laboratories and equipments. They had accordingly endeavored to increase the useful working of the institution. He felt that their efforts had been fully appreciated by the class from which their students are drawn. But while congratulating themselves they must face a feeling of anxiety. They had seen one period of stagnation owing to overcrowding; that must not occur again; they could not afford it. They must keep constantly advancing, and keep abreast of other institutions who are endeavoring to outstrip McGill in the race of efficiency in medical teaching. Medical teaching is not a remunerative employment; advanced methods have to be employed with the forward move of the times. The new system is largely, in fact altogether, practical. The Dean felt sure that their wants only require to be made known to friends in Montreal to gain the help necessary to carry on their work as it should be carried on.

Continuing, he said:—The following gentlemen, 56 in number, have fulfilled all the requirements to entitle them to the degree of M.D., C.M., from the University. In addition to the Primary subjects mentioned, they have passed a satisfactory examination, both written and oral, on the following subjects:—Principles and Practice of Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Infancy, Gynæcology, Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology and Hygiene—and Clinical Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology conducted in the wards of the General Hospital and Montreal Maternity:—

G. A. B. Addy, St. John, N.B.; C. A. Ault, Oshkosh, Wis.; C. B. Bissett, River Bourgeois, N.S.; E. J. Bowes, Ottawa, Ont.; E. J. Broderick, B.A., Fredericton, N.B.; C. H. Burritt, B.A., Mitchell, Ont.; J. M. Campbell, Longueuil, Que.; J. W. Clarke, Tatamagouche, U.S.; P. J. Clune, Warkworth, Wis.; A. H. Coleman, Belleville, Ont.; F. G. Corbin, Bedford, N.S.; I. B. Curtis, Hartland, N.B.; T. H. Ellis, Pembroke, Ont.; D. J. Evans, Montreal, Que.; A. S. Gorrell, Brockville, Ont.; T. J. Greene, Appleton, Ont.; H. D. Hamilton, B.A., Montreal, Que.; N. M. Harris, Ormstown, Que.; John Hayes, B.A., Richmond, Que.; W. E. Inksetter, Copetown, Ont.; A. F. Irwin, Chatham,

Ont.; W. E. Jenkins, Conquerell, N.S.; C. P. Jento, Melville, Ohio; D. N. Kee, Fordyce, Ont.; H. D. Kemp, Montreal, Que.; A. C. Leslie, Grand Forks, Dak.; A. A. Lewin, St. John, N.B.; G. L. Liddell, Cornwall, Ont.; A. G. Morphy, B.A., London, Ont.; O. Morris, Pembroke, Ont.; E. A. Mulligan, Aylmer, Que.; M. W. Murray, Beachwood, Ont.; M. S. Macdonald, Scotchtown, Ont.; F. McEown, Winnipeg, Man.; H. H. McKay, Pictou, N.S.; R. E. McKechnie, Winnipeg, Man.; G. L. McKee, Coaticook, Que.; A. C. McLellan, Indian River, P.E.I.; H. D. McManus, B.A., Fredericton, N.B.; G. A. McMillan, St. Agnès de Dundee, Que.; C. T. Noble, Sutton, Ont.; C. O'Connor, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Oliver, Cowansville, Que.; H. M. Patton, B.A., Winnipeg, Man.; J. T. Reid, Winnipeg, Man.; W. Robertson, Chesterfield, Ont.; James Ross, Halifax, N.S.; H. R. Ross, Quebec, Que.; W. D. Smith, Plantagenet, Ohio; W. J. Telfer, Burgoyne, Ohio; F. E. Thompson, Quebec, Que.; D. De J. White, Montreal, Que.; W. A. Wilson, Derby, N.B.; H. M. Williamson, Guelph, Ont.; E. H. Woodruff, B.A., St. Catharines, Ont.; F. S. Yorston, Truro, N.S.

The following gentlemen have passed their Primary Examination, which comprises the following subjects:—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Physiology, Histology and Botany:—

G. A. Berwick, J. E. Binmore, G. A. Bowen, B. F. Boyce, F. W. A. Brown, D. A. Bruce, H. B. W. Carmichael, C. M. Carlaw, J. L. Chabot, R. J. Chipman, A. R. Day, G. H. Duncan, R. T. Glendinning, W. C. R. Graham, H. A. Grant, V. Halliday, P. J. Hayes, James Henderson, D. H. Hogg, A. F. Irwin, Thos. Jameson, Albert Johnson, F. W. Lang, A. F. Langley, A. A. Lewin, A. W. Mair, C. F. Martin, H. B. Massiah, C. J. Meade, W. F. Meikle, D. T. Mackay, J. E. McKenty, R. T. McKenzie, A. I. McKinnon, H. McNally, Lamont Paterson, E. D. Phelan, B. E. Robinson, W. Rogers, Geo. R. Shirriff, O. W. Sinclair, W. H. Smith, J. A. Stewart, T. T. Taylor, J. N. Taylor, M. M. Taplin, A. S. Wade, W. E. Walsh, W. G. Walker, H. J. Wasson, H. B. Yates.

#### THIRD YEAR.

The following have passed in Pharmacology and Therapeutics:—

W. W. Alexander, R. Bennie, R. A. Bowie, J. E. Brouse, W. A. Brown, J. Busby, B. H. Calkin, C. M. Carlaw, J. Clarke, J. C. Clemesha, A. Dewar, W. A. Farwell, R. W. Fletcher, J. A. Fulton, R. J. Gibson, E. A. Grafton, W. F. Hamilton, J. D. Harrison, W. H. Hattie, J. Heweston, D. B. Holden, A. Internoscia, A. F. Irwin, C. I. Kelly, E. J. Keir, E. M. Lambert, A. Love, W. Lovering, A. I. Mader, C. G. Main, M. McL. Martin, J. M. Moore, W. S. Morrow, A. E. A. McCann, A. A. McCrimmon, G. F. McGauran, J. C. McGuire, J. H. McMillan, J. A. MacPhail, J. Neill, E. A. Robertson, T. F. Robertson, O. W. Sinclair, C. F. Smith, T. H. Smith, A. J. Sparling, J. R. Spier, C. A. Tunstall, W. Troy, N. M. Waton, R. E. Webster, W. P. Williamson.

The following have passed in Pathology:—

W. W. Alexander, R. Bennie, R. A. Bowie, W. A. Brown, J. Busby, B. H. Calkin, C. M. Carlaw, J. Clarke, J. C. Clemesha, A. Dewar, W. A. Farwell, R. W. Fletcher, R. J. Gibson, E. A. Grafton, W. F. Hamilton, J. D. Harrison, W. H. Hattie, J. Heweston, D. B. Holden, A. Internoscia, A. F. Irwin, C. I. Kelly, E. J. Keir, E. M. Lambert, A. Love, W. Lovering, A. I. Mader, C. G. Main, M. McL. Martin, J. M. Moore, W. S. Morrow, A. E. A. McCann, A. A. McCrimmon, J. C. McGuire, J. H. McMillan, J. A. MacPhail, J. Neill, E. A. Robertson, T. F. Robertson, G. Shirriff, O. W. Sinclair, C. F. Smith, T. H. Smith, A. J. Sparling, J. R. Spier, C. A. Tunstall, W. Troy, N. M. Watson, R. E. Webster, W. P. Williamson.

The following have passed in Medical Jurisprudence:—

W. W. Alexander, R. Bennie, R. A. Bowie, J. E. Brouse, W. A. Brown, J. Busby, B. H. Calkin, C. M. Carlaw, J. Clarke, J. C. Clemesha, A. Dewar, W. A. Farwell, R. W. Fletcher, J. A. Fulton, R. J. Gibson, E. A. Grafton, W. F. Hamilton, J. D. Harrison, W. H. Hattie, J. Heweston, D. B.



Holden, A. Internoscia, A. F. Irwin, C. I. Kelly, E. J. Keir, E. M. Lambert, A. Love, W. Lovering, A. I. Mader, C. G. Main, M. McL. Martin, J. M. Moore, O. Morris, W. S. Morrow, H. H. Mackay, E. A. McCann, A. A. McCrimmon, G. F. McGauran, J. C. McGuire, J. H. McMillan, J. A. MacPhail, J. Neill, S. Richards, E. A. Robertson, T. F. Robertson, G. R. Shirriff, O. W. Sinclair, C. F. Smith, T. H. Smith, A. J. Sparling, J. R. Spier, C. A. Tunstall, W. Troy, N. M. Watson, R. E. Webster, W. P. Williamson.

#### FIRST YEAR.

The following have passed in Histology :—

E. D. Aylen, H. H. Barrett, H. W. Blunt, W. E. Bostwick, J. A. Brown, J. D. Cameron, Robt. Campbell, R. W. Carrall, M. A. Cooper, W. E. Deeks, G. F. Dewar, A. T. Dewar, Ed. DuVernet, G. W. Fleming, J. A. Fulton, C. W. Girdlestone, H. N. Goff, F. B. Gunter, Mortimer Haight, S. W. Hewetson, G. L. Hume, A. Internoscia, W. H. Jamieson, W. O. Lambly, J. W. Lawrence, J. T. Lewis, W. Lindsay, H. A. Livingstone, C. H. Masten, S. R. McKenzie, A. D. McArthur, J. D. McIntyre, R. B. MacKay, D. McLennan, K. McLennan, Wallace McMillan, R. F. McMorine, C. L. Ogden, W. Patterson, B. E. Robinson, R. F. Rorke, J. W. Scane, E. J. Semple, J. W. A. Seguin, G. F. Shaw, O. W. Sinclair, W. H. Smith, G. A. Trenholme, A. S. Wade, J. L. Walker, T. N. Walsh, Robt. Wilson, R. D. Wilson, C. A. Yearwood, W. E. Young.

The following have passed in Botany :—

N. Anderson, E. D. Aylen, H. H. Barrett, W. E. Bostwick, J. A. Brown, J. D. Cameron, Robt. Campbell, R. W. Carroll, M. A. Cooper, G. F. Dewar, A. T. Dewar, Ed. DuVernet, A. S. Esty, F. M. Ferron, G. W. Fleming, M. Haight, S. W. Hewetson, R. W. Jakes, W. H. Jamieson, A. Johnston, W. O. Lambly, J. W. Lawrence, J. T. Lewis, Wm. Lindsay, H. A. Livingstone, C. H. Masten, R. Mathieson, W. C. Mills, A. D. McArthur, J. D. McIntyre, R. B. MacKay, J. L. MacKenzie, K. McLennan, Wallace McMillan, R. F. McMorine, G. W. Parker, Wm. Patterson, E. McG. Quirk, F. W. Read, D. A. Rodger, R. F. Rorke, H. J. Robinson, J. H. Scammell, J. W. Scane, J. S. Seaton, E. J. Semple, J. W. A. Seguin, Thos. P. Shaw, G. F. Shaw, O. W. Sinclair, W. H. Scott, J. E. C. Tomkins, G. A. Trenholme, J. L. Walker, Robt. Wilson, R. D. Wilson, W. E. Young, C. A. Yearwood.

The Holmes Gold Medal, for the best Examination in all the Branches comprised in the Medical Curriculum, is awarded to Robert Edward McKechnie, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Prize for the best examination in the Final Branches, is divided equally between Edward John Bowes, of Ottawa, Ont., and Michael William Murray, of Beachwood, Ont.

The Clemesha Prize in Clinical Therapeutics, is awarded to Alfred Henry Coleman, Belleville, Ont.

The Prize for the best examination in the Primary Branches, is divided equally between James Henderson, of Warkworth, Ont., and Thomas Jameson, of Buffalo, N.Y.

The Sutherland Gold Medal is awarded to Thomas Jameson, Buffalo, N.Y.

The following arranged in order of merit, deserve honorable mention :—

IN THE PRIMARY BRANCHES.—J. L. Chabot, A. R. Day, H. B. W. Massiah, C. F. Martin, H. J. Wasson, P. J. Hayes, B. F. Boyce, R. J. Chipman, F. W. Lang.

IN THE FINAL BRANCHES.—W. D. Smith, W. E. Inksetter, —Yorston, A. F. Irwin, A. H. Coleman, John Hayes, E. J. Broderick, C. T. Noble, W. A. Wilson, D. J. Evans.

Professors' and Demonstrators' Prizes :—

Botany,.....Robt. Wilson, Montreal.  
Senior Anatomy,.....James Henderson, Warkworth.  
Junior ".....J. W. Scane.

Only the Pass Examinations are published, no account being made of the Sessionals.

#### CAPPING THE GRADUATES.

Dr. Stewart, the Registrar, then administered the usual form of affirmation to the Candidates as they stood around the dais with uplifted hands.

#### SPONSIA ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis.

Ego, A—B—, Doctoratus in Arte Medica, titulo jam donandus, sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo ;—me in omnibus grati animi officiis erga hanc Universitatem, ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum ; tum porro artem medicam caute, caste, et probe exercitaturum ; et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia, cum fide procuraturum ; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

The following is a free but fairly accurate translation :—

#### ACADEMIC OATH.

In the Medical Faculty of the University.

I, A—B—Now about to be awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine, do promise in the presence of God, the holy one, the searcher of hearts ; that I will continue steadfast, so long as I live, in all the duties pertaining to a mind well disposed toward this University, and furthermore, I promise that I will henceforward practice the Art of Medicine carefully, honorably, and justly, and as far as in me lies, will strive faithfully to take every means that might conduce to the welfare of the sick. And finally, that I will not divulge, without grave cause, anything that has been seen or heard in the practice of my profession about which it is right to remain silent. This I promise, so help me God.

Three of the graduates, not having attained their majority, were unable to receive their degrees, and two who were in a like condition the previous year, now received their parchments.

#### THE VALEDICTORY.

Dr. E. J. Bowes was then called on to deliver the Valedictory on behalf of the Graduating Class of 1890.

Mr. Chancellor, &c.

In attempting to represent the graduating class of '90, I am conscious that whatever I may say will but poorly portray the sentiments of the majority on such an occasion as this. My only hope is that in expressing my own feelings, the companionship of four years will enable me to touch a chord of sympathy which will find a vibration in their hearts.

I must also crave indulgence for repeating what must to many present appear old and threadbare observations, hoping that they will remember that they once occupied similar positions and experienced the same feelings which animate us to-day.

Our only reasons for inflicting an address upon you is our desire to conform to an old and honored custom, and to express the pleasure which it gives us to see so many of our friends here to-day, and to thank them for their kindly good will towards us as manifested by their too generous applause.

Even our staid and solemn professors have put on a robe of gladness — and I can scarcely realize that these smiling persons, who, taking us by the hands to-day so warmly welcome us into our new profession, can be the same body of men who gave us such an arctic reception as we tottered with ataxic gait into our late clinical examinations.

Can it be that joy is contagious ? or is it that, now the worry and drudgery of the session being over, they rejoice to think that they are at liberty to enjoy a well merited repose ? or is their happiness due to the pleasure which they feel in turning out such a constellation of brilliancy as the present graduating class ?

On behalf of the graduating class I accept the latter as the explanation.

When, four years ago, attracted from all parts of the Dominion by the renown of old McGill, we stood at her portals and knocked for admission, we all looked forward with longing and expectancy to the present hour.

Since then all our energies and strength have been put forth to reach this goal. Now that the day has arrived, we natur-



ally take a retrospective glance and recall our entrance into old McGill and our official reception by that self important, mystery-loving, but kind hearted old official, the Janitor, and how he promised to guide our feeble footsteps through the tangled paths of a medical course.

It is generally supposed that during his college days the student undergoes a process of reversion and becomes converted into a semi-barbarous condition, only to be restored again to his right mind, and raised from the oblivion of social ostracism by the present ceremony.

But I think that a more intimate acquaintance will convince even the most sceptical that, taken as a whole, they are a body of men who, for earnestness of purpose, industry and moral character, will compare more than favorably with any other body of men of equal numbers.

That there should be some exceptions is but natural, but under the argus eye of the watchdog of the primary years and the potent influence of daily roll calls, even the most reckless soon learn that it is to their advantage to settle down to good honest work.

With reference to our opinions of ourselves as Freshmen—we shall never forget how rapidly any self conceit we may have had evaporated, under the contumelious smile and patronizing air of the bumptious and pachydermed sophomore.

For six long months it seemed to be their endeavour to make us realize on all occasions, that we were so fresh and verdant "that the very grass turned green with envy" as we passed.

And by the irony of fate even our professors appeared to be leagued against us—else why did the professor of Histology so pointedly direct our attention to the study of that particular histological element which covers the proverbial cheek of the Freshmen.

But the wheel of time revolves rapidly and it soon became our turn to occupy the front seats in the lecture room. And now how well we were avenged for all the sneers and insults to which we had previously been subjected when, upon one eventful day we arose in our might and "smote the Philistines hip and thigh" as they attempted to force what was facetiously termed by one of our professors "The Pass of Thermopylae."

Often times will we recall those pleasant moments before the lectures when 100 strong young voices poured out the music of their souls in the old college songs, which only died away in the tumultuous and long continued applause which greeted the entrance of our worthy professor of physiology.

Who will ever forget the magnetic influence which one of our songs, beseeching a dilatory sister to hasten her footsteps, had upon a highly sensitive and volatile nature? or the profound impressions made upon our plastic minds by the physiological abnormalities which are occasionally found in such creatures as the rabbit?

Long upon the tablets of our memories will remain the impressions made by Dr. Mills as he opened up to our youthful visions the wonders and potentialities of new fields of thought, stimulating us on to noble and lofty ideals, and instilling into us some of that enthusiasm which enabled him to unravel with such power and eloquence the principles of one of the most interesting branches of the medical science.

The terse and forcible delivery of the lecturer in Anatomy always commanded our undivided attention, and to Dr. Shepherd we shall ever feel indebted for having given us what we believe to be one of the ablest and most complete courses of lectures ever delivered on this continent.

In the dissecting room we had opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of anatomy, thus laying a solid foundation upon which to erect the superstructure of the final branches. Under the supervision of Dr. MacDonnell that department was always free from any of the objectionable features which are sometimes supposed to be associated with it.

The popularity of the assistant demonstrator of Anatomy is proverbial, and justly so, for if it were not for Dr. Sutherland's "tips" many of us would not have been here to-day, but would have foundered long ago in the primary examinations.

Although two years have passed away we still remember the lively satisfaction we felt when, the *primaries* being over, we were permitted to enter upon the study of the branches of the Medical Science, the application of whose principles was to be our life work.

It was now our privilege to come into relation for the first time with "The Grand Old Man" of the Medical Faculty, Dr. Fenwick. Who will ever forget him, as he stood amongst his specimens and detailed the history of fractures of 40 years ago? nor as surgeons will we soon forget the benefits to be derived from a "good free incision." But above all the remembrance of his manly words, pregnant with sentiments which appealed to our better natures and called into life feelings which open up a fellowship amongst men, will ever remain as one of the brightest pictures of our college course.

We were also fortunate in having as professors of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, gentlemen whose ability has placed them in the foremost rank of their profession.

Any words of mine would do but poor justice to the worth of a gentleman whose skill is instrumental in attracting patients from all parts of the Dominion, or to express the admiration we feel for one whose profound knowledge of the subject enables him to speak in eloquent language for two years upon the life history of unborn humanity.

In the Montreal General Hospital, under the guidance of learned physicians and skilful surgeons, we have had opportunities of obtaining a practical knowledge of our profession—opportunities unsurpassed by any other medical students in the world.

There also we have obtained an insight into what was to be our future mission amongst men. In studying disease and observing its effects upon poor suffering humanity, I trust we have imbibed the feelings which inspired the poet to say that "the drying of a single tear has more of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore."

Our relations with each other as students have always been of the most cordial nature, except, perhaps, during election times, when the warm pulsations of a vigorous nature sometimes prompted some of our youthful orators to indulge in forcible and eloquent Phillippics.

In our dealings with our sister faculties, owing to stress of work we have not opportunities of cultivating that friendship, which, we are sure, would have been conducive to our mutual benefit. About our only chance of meeting them was upon the College Campus during the annual sports, when we usually succeeded in capturing most of the events.

Nor is this to be wondered at, when we find amongst our students the names of such world-renowned athletes as that of Ross MacKenzie, McLellan, O'Connor, Mulligan and Dempsey. And in this connection we feel that it is a matter of regret that greater opportunities are not afforded our students, of developing their physical as well as intellectual powers. This can only be effected when both our professors and students realize the truth of the old saying "Mens sana in corpore sano."

Let us now turn our attention to the intellectual contests, the results of which are of so much interest and importance to the students. Some of us have come out of them covered with honors after a brilliant college career marked by a series of consecutive victories. But we must remember that it is not the staunchest in the field who always wins the fight, nor is a man's standing at an examination to be taken as a sign manual of his ability.

Owing to the shortness of our course we have but little more than time to collect a large amount of medical facts, which we hope to classify and assimilate during the period of leisure and repose, which the considerate public always grants to the young physician.

To be successful at an examination a man must possess a certain amount of strategy and generalship, by which he is enabled to marshal all his facts into the front rank of his memory upon the day of examination.

Again, it is a well known fact that all professors do not place the same valuation upon an answer, and fortunate is the student who, having made a physiological study of his professor, is thus enabled to cater to his peculiar appetite.

We have been informed by our professors that we are without doubt the best class which has ever had the honor of graduating from McGill.

But we cannot be measured by the achievements of those who have preceded us, for, it is conceded that many a person who would be rejected to-day, would in all probability have taken honors during the college days of our professors.

What a fortunate thing it is for them that their college days were not cast in these times.



Such being the case, I have often wondered how they could conscientiously reject any one who presents himself for examination.

Perhaps it may be attributed to the fact that our Professorial Staff is, to a considerable extent, imbued with the principles of Darwinism, and they feel that in order to carry out those principles it is necessary to lop off a few links of the caudal extremity of each succeeding class.

If the theory of evolution be true, I suppose that in the course of time, the greater part of our physical beings will be dispensed with, and that men will gradually get shorter and shorter, till in the economy of nature he is almost reduced to a single head.

Looking at events in the light of evolution we should not, therefore, be surprised that so many small men played such large parts in the history of the world, or, to come nearer home, to see a small man at the head of our graduating class to-day.

We have briefly alluded to the events of the past; concerning the future it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty. But if the records of the past can be taken as an index of the future, we have amongst our number some whose names will yet be inscribed amongst those of McGill's most honored sons.

In the region of Ophthalmology already the renown of one of our class has been heralded to the eastern confines of our Dominion.

And recalling the magnificent efforts of another in descriptive anatomy, with special regard to that part to which are attached the wings of immortal forms, we confidently await the further development of his scapulae and his soaring aloft to the regions of anatomical fame, there to be numbered with a Grey, a Heath and a Holden.

Although we cannot all hope to reach such pinnacles of fame, we may yet reasonably expect to achieve the same degree of success which has heretofore marked the efforts of our graduates.

Whatever the measure of prosperity it may be our future lot to enjoy, we shall ever remember that it is due in no small degree to the untiring efforts of our professors to instil into our minds some of that knowledge and love of science, which has brought so much honor to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

And in bidding them farewell I can pay no higher tribute to their worth, or express better wishes for the welfare of my Alma Mater, than to hope that they may long be spared to preside over her Council Boards.

To our fellow students whom we leave behind, we also extend our hearty good will.

We do not purpose to inflict upon you our gratuitous and unasked for advice. We only trust that you will ever work harmoniously together for the common welfare of yourselves and your university. By so doing you will, upon reaching your final year, be able to look back upon your college career with the same satisfaction with which we do to-day.

Now as we go forth into the busy world, let us pause a moment and take a last fond look at our dear old Alma Mater, for we would indeed be unworthy of the name she gives us, if passing from her portals we cast no longing, lingering look on her whose loving care has brought us to this hour and made us all we are.

It is needless for me to sing her praises, her reputation and renown have already spread to every quarter of the globe where the English tongue is spoken.

Then her graduates by their skill have been erecting a monument to her fame.

The growth of her reputation has been constant and progressive, not instantaneous, and due to the electric flash of one bright genius, who illumined her horizon for a few short moments and then passed away to leave her in a deeper gloom.

Her light shines with a constant and ever increasing brightness, kept aglow by the succeeding generations of her children. And whilst she has been giving her sons to other universities to build up their strength, her's is the product of her own conception, and all her professorial chairs are filled by her own graduates.

When in the natural course of events, one of her honored guides passes away to seek the rest and reward of a life of ceaseless energy and priceless worth, she can always find one of her graduates, even at considerable personal sacrifice, ever ready and willing to step into the breach, take up the work and bear her banner to the achievement of still greater renown.

Farewell, our dear old Alma Mater, you have been a kind and generous foster mother to us. You have taken us into your bosom and having nourished us with your own warm blood, you now, with your last benediction, send us forth into the world to fulfil one of the noblest duties of men.

Farewell—*ever* shall our hearts turn to *thee* with gratitude and fondest remembrance; *ever* shall thy precepts be engraven upon them and rule our lives, and wheresoever we shall drift on the flood of destiny, may our every deed and motive rebound to *thy* honor, *our dear old Alma Mater*.

Dr. J. C. Cameron then delivered the reply for the Faculty.

#### PROF. CAMERON'S ADDRESS.

It is the time honored custom in this University for the Faculty to select one of their number to address a few words, in their behalf, to the graduating class. First, then, we congratulate you most heartily upon the successful completion of your collegiate course. Four long years of patient, steady work, culminate to-day in your Doctor's degree. The parchment you have just received testifies that you have attained the standard laid down by the University, have fulfilled all her requirements, and are fit and proper persons to practice medicine—while you on your part, have solemnly sworn to practice your profession carefully, honestly and uprightly. The diploma you now hold is one of which you may well be proud, for in whatsoever part of the civilized world your lot may be cast, you will find that the reputation of your *Alma Mater* has preceded you, and will bespeak for you the confidence of the public and the respect of your confreres. (Hear, hear). You will never have cause to be ashamed of your *Alma Mater*; look well that you never give her cause to be ashamed of you. To-day is with you a red letter day, marking a great epoch in your lives. For four long years you have been toiling up the hill, with eyes fixed upon graduation day, as the great final goal of your efforts. Other realities of life have been obscured or overshadowed by the intense reality of *this*—your degree has been your *summum bonum*, and every nerve has been strained to win it. To-day the degree is yours; you have climbed the hill, reached the goal, but as you look around, lo! the realities, responsibilities, possibilities of life open out before you—your prospective is wholly changed, your life-climb has but begun. You were students before, you must be students still—you worked hard before, you must work harder still. Toil, the birthright of mankind, must still be yours, if you are not to be laggards in the race. Under the careful guidance and supervision of your teachers, the way has been marked out for you, its roughness smoothed, your faltering steps steadied. Now you are cut loose you must choose your own road and make your own pace; how far you will manage to push along will depend very much upon the energy, perseverance and singleness of purpose you henceforth display. In welcoming you to our ranks we would remind you that our profession is one of intrinsic nobility and dignity. In it science and charity, knowledge and sympathy, skill and pity, go hand in hand, ministering to the sorrows and sufferings of human kind. Its annals teem with deeds of heroism, self-sacrifice and devotion. When pestilence stalks the earth, when panic and fear seize upon the people, the physician will be found at the post of danger, firm, fearless and faithful. When human pity may wipe away a tear, human skill ease a pain or human sympathy comfort and console, there too will he be found. Of all the brave and gallant deeds by land or sea, none are more truly great and noble than those of men who, amidst the horrors of pestilence, in the privacy of daily life, without the stimulus of excitement, publicity or hope of reward, have toiled without repose to assuage the nursing of the sick and dying, and at last without a murmur have laid down their lives for their fellow men.

Such is our profession; would you prove yourselves worthy of it, you must begin well, and continue as you begin.

#### DUTIES TO YOURSELVES.

Your character must ever be above reproach. Honor, uprightness and integrity must be the very *warp* of your lives. Then to the best of your ability you must keep well abreast of the times and strive always to be accomplished, educated physicians. Though now, no doubt, you know everything



about medicine that is worth knowing, you cannot maintain that happy state of affairs without constant diligent study. Careful observation is the surest road to success. Train eye, ear, and touch; investigate every case thoroughly and systematically; observe everything, considering nothing too trivial or minute. Study the laws of cause and effect and apply them in your daily practice; consider each case as a problem you are called upon to solve. Study out carefully and estimate at its proper value the *personal* factor; aim to treat your patient, not his disease, and you will find the practice of medicine an absorbing, fascinating study, a never failing source of pleasure and gratification, the best antidote to jealousy, irritation and querulous discontent. I pray you, do not allow yourselves to degenerate into the routine practitioner. Such a man cares very little for principles or deductions therefrom—the prescription is his great stand by—and with a pocketful of them he is armed for any emergency. He poses as a *practical* man, no theory or nonsense about him. While you study the cases which come under your care, do not fail to acquaint yourselves with the results and opinions of others. Attend medical societies and conventions, for there you come in contact with fellow-workers of riper experience, and mutual benefit is derived from criticising and being criticised. *Read diligently.* Read the current journals, they give you the latest news from the front; the pioneers of thought, the original workers and investigators are there, like pickets and skirmishers, spying out the land. At all events, it is news from the front, of absorbing interest, though subject to much alteration and correction, and not always trustworthy. In the text-books you find the solid ground that has been won.

#### DUTIES TO PATIENTS.

In the practice of your profession you have certain well defined duties to your patients—there is, in fact, an implied contract between you. They, on their part, place confidence in you, and trust you. In your hands are placed, sometimes, health and happiness, honor and reputation, the issues of life and death. You, on your part, in accepting such grave responsibilities, are bound to possess and maintain a competent knowledge of your profession, to devote due care and attention to your patients and exercise your best skill. In your professional relations, you will be admitted into the privacy of the family circle; in sickness the society mask is off and you will see poor humanity in all its weakness. You will know the shadows that darken many a home, the hidden sorrows that embitter many a life; weighty secrets, important confidences may be committed to your care. And thus not only the lives, but often the prospects and fortunes of individuals, the peace, honor and happiness of families, and even the welfare of the community may rest in your hands. Upon your prudence and caution great interests may hang: beware how you betray them. Remember, too, that the *personal* factor enters very largely into the problem of success. By your patients you are valued not only for your medical skill, but also, for the refreshing or soothing influence of your own personality—a gentle manner, a gentle voice and sympathy are potent factors in the cure. While you strive to be skilful in your profession, do not forget that when human skill is of no more avail, sympathy and kindness may temper a blow you cannot ward off, or lighten a sorrow you cannot avert. Be honorable, honest, upright; a sympathetic listener, a wise counsellor but a *gossip*, a *talebearer*—never. Strive to be a ray of sunshine in every home; let the sick brighten at your entrance; let the little ones long for your visits; then when your life work is drawing to a close, when you are old and gray, men and women grown, whom you have watched and tended from infancy, will love and revere you and cherish your memory in the tenderest esteem.

#### DUTIES TO CONFRERES.

When you begin the practice of your profession, you will be at once thrown into contact and competition with other medical men. Remember, you are fellow-workers; let no unseemly rivalry or jealousy mar your friendly relations. Follow strictly one code of ethics, for it is nothing more or less than a practical application to medical matters of the golden rule in its negative form—Do not unto others that which you would not have them do unto you. Be modest in your demeanor, especially to older men—perhaps they may not be as well up as yourselves in the latest

teachings of the schools, but from long personal observation and experience, they have gathered rich stores of knowledge which no mere book lore can give, and which you must work many years to acquire. Do not forget that there is often room for honest difference of opinion. We sometimes hear it said that doctors differ. Of course they differ—and so do all men who are not mere machines; men who reflect weigh evidence, balance probabilities and use their own judgment and common sense. The clergy differ, lawyers and judges differ, philosophers, men of science, politicians, political economists, thoughtful men everywhere differ—and so do doctors. Not only is there room for honest difference of opinion, there is room also for honest difference in treatment. You wish to go from McGill College to the Post Office; you have your choice of many different ways, each of which will eventually bring you to your destination. So you will find in practice, the same end may be accomplished in many different ways, the ultimate choice of method being largely a question of taste and tact on the part of the practitioner.

#### DUTIES TO SCIENCE.

Besides our more immediate duties to our patients, there are other indirect obligations none the less binding. From the past we inherit the accumulated knowledge and experience of ages; it is incumbent upon us not only to transmit this goodly inheritance unimpaired but also to contribute all we can to increase the store. Science entrusts us with various talents; in return she demands from us a profitable service. The best men in the profession everywhere consider it one of their first duties to record for the benefit of the profession, their cases, methods and results. But some of you may say, it is all very well for the city men, with their great hospital and other advantages, to do original work and advance the cause of science, but what can be expected from a poor country practitioner, isolated from converse with his confreres, with limited experience, few books, scanty means and opportunities all too few. No man's lot is so humble that he cannot cherish the scientific spirit. Your books may be few, but the great book of nature lies ever open; read thoroughly the few lines or chapters spread before you, and by mere concentration of attention you may discover therein a hidden meaning, undetected by those who perforce must skim from page to page. The country practitioner has one great advantage over his city confrere, he has time to think. The rush and whirl of city life is fatal to steady fruitful thought, and we find that many of the brightest discoveries of scientific medicine, are the contribution of quiet, thoughtful men, with limited opportunities, but imbued with the scientific spirit. You are beginning your career in a time of unusual scientific activity; chemistry, experimental physiology, pathology, and pharmacology are rapidly changing the aspect of practical medicine. Sanitary science and preventive medicine offer specially rich fields for original research. The problems are legion and demand for their solution, carefulness of observation, accuracy of thought and soundness of judgment. Every one of you can do something. Above all, have faith in yourselves, have faith in your art. Let a firm abiding faith be the mainspring of your practice. No human theory is perfect—science and art are progressing, improving. Be ready to abandon the old when proved false, to accept the new when proved true. But do not throw away the faith you have, until you are sure of another to take its place. An imperfect, defective faith is far better than no faith at all. It is, after all, very easy to pose as a sceptic or iconoclast; to sneer and rail at prevailing beliefs and practice; to profess disbelief in the efficacy of drugs, and the possibilities of nature, science and art. But such a mental attitude betokens weakness, not strength—conceit, not knowledge. I beseech you do not join the ranks of the medical nihilists; the man without faith in science, in his art, or himself, is like a ship without ballast or rudder.

#### DUTIES TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Now finally, you have some duties to the University. Hitherto you have been students of medicine, your chief allegiance has been to your own professors. To-day your *Alma Mater* enrolls you among her sons, and sends you forth into the world, bearing her name. In all her departments, she has claims upon your life long interest and sympathy. While her reputation is in a manner your reputation, and her success your success, do



not forget that in like manner your reputation is her reputation and your success her success. Strive to be worthy of her—guard well the charge this day entrusted to your care. According to an ancient Jewish legend, the patriarch Abraham wore upon his breast a jewel, whose light raised those which were bowed down, and healed those which were sick. And when he died, the jewel was set in the heavens, where it still shines among the stars. May the badge conferred on you to-day be as mighty as the patriarch's jewel of old, and if you guard it untarnished to the very end, your names will shine forever among those starry hosts to whom the eyes of humanity ever turn with admiration, gratitude and love. Go forth, graduating class of '90, bearing aloft as your banner the motto "Excelsior," ever onward and upward, and may success attend your efforts. In the name of your professors, in the name of the University, Godspeed and fare you well.

### COMPARATIVE MEDICINE.

As a preliminary to the exercises of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine, the degree of D.V.S. was conferred upon Dr. McEachran, the Dean. He then submitted his report, as follows, giving the Prize, Honours, and Pass List:—

First prize and medal, the gift of the Council of Agriculture, awarded to R. N. Walsh, Huntingdon, Que., for best examinations in all branches during three years.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—1st, L. E. Willyoung; 2nd, J. F. Scott.

VETERINARY OBSTETRICS.—1st, R. N. Walsh; 2nd, L. E. Willyoung.

ANATOMY.—1st, J. F. Scott; 2nd, L. E. Willyoung.

CHEMISTRY.—1st, Twombly.

PHYSIOLOGY.—1st, G. Macauley.

MATERIA MEDICA.—1st, Twombly; 2nd, Macauley.

BOTANY.—1st, J. Moffat.

BOTANY.—First Year.—Moffatt (J. W.), Plaskett, Dyer, Wells, Perly, Moffatt (S. J.), Seale, Lofgren, Lee, Gangloff, Barton, Dunton, MacDougall, Robertson.

HISTOLOGY.—First Year.—First-class Honors.—Twombly, J. A. Moffatt, Plaskett.

Second-class.—Robertson and Dyer.

Third-class.—Bolger, Gangloff, MacDougall, McDonald, Rathbone, Comstock, Lee, S. J. Moffatt, McNaughton, Robb, Pote, Seale, and Wells.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Second Year.—First-class, over 75 per cent—Macauley and Twombly.

Second-class, over 66 per cent—Hayman.

Third-class—McCrack, McDonald, Sturrock, Comstock, St. Louis, Cannon, Gorham, Ramsay, Townsend, Watson, D. M. McDonald, Higginson, Miller, and Simpson.

CHEMISTRY.—Second Year.—Twombly, McCrack, Comstock, Sturrock, St. Louis and Crossman, Simpson, Watson, Cannon, T. B. McDonald, Townsend, and Macauley.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Second Year.—Honors.—Twombly, Macauley, Sturrock, Higginson, D. McDonald, R. A. Ramsay, Simpson, J. B. McDonald, Watson, McCrack, Comstock.

Pass—Townsend, McNaughton, Cannon, Dimton, Henderson, Gorham, Miller, St. Louis.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Final Year.—Willyoung, Scott, Scanlan, McGlue, Walsh, Hayman, Darling, Crossman.

ANATOMY.—Final Year.—Pass List.—Scott, Willyoung, Hayman, Scanlan, Walsh, Darling, McGlue, and Crossman.

PATHOLOGY.—Final Year.—Willyoung, Crossman, Walsh, McGlue, Scanlan, Scott, Darling, Hayman, and Barber.

VETERINARY OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF CATTLE.—Walsh, Willyoung, Scott, Darling, Scanlan, Hayman, Crossman, and McGlue.

The degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science was then conferred, first, upon T. Wesley Mills, M.A., M.D., and upon Dr. C. E. McEachran and Dr. C. M. Baker. Following them came the other graduates.

### THE VETERINARY VALEDICTORY.

Mr. Scanlan then read the Valedictory for the graduates in Comparative Medicine:—

Mr. Chancellor, etc.,—My first words to-day shall be those of joy and gladness. In the name of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine, I invite you all, most cordially, to join in celebrating its first birthday, and in offering to Dear Old Mother McGill our heartiest congratulations.

This day upon which *we*, as students of Comparative Medicine, appear here for the first time—this day, I say, marks the dawn of a new era for our institution.

The heretofore Montreal Veterinary College, after incessant hard work, and conscientious labor, has succeeded in rendering its merits so conspicuous that it has drawn to itself the attention of the Professors of McGill University—has earned their approbation, and interested them in its career. It is to these gentlemen that our Faculty now owes its present enviable position; and were any pleading necessary to establish its merit and its worth, we would only say that men of their knowledge paid it, perhaps, the greatest compliment within their reach in placing it among the Faculties of this Great University.

In all great movements there is always a leader to whose energy, and to whose skill, the credit of success must in greater part be given; we would offer, in an especial manner, the expression of our gratitude to one who has ever been the leading spirit of this enterprise, and who has added one more laurel to the wreath he has been entwining since the day he first acquired the title of Principal of McGill—Sir William Dawson.

When we entered our College, three years ago we scarcely hoped that we should be the first to be honoured with a University degree. Time will, we think, never efface the pleasant recollections of this day. When this College was founded, some twenty-four years ago, it had as its sole patron Dr. McEachran, to our minds the most earnest and zealous member of the profession. At the beginning our number was small, and to-day such is still the case.

Let me say, this redounds all the more to the credit of our institution, which has ever remained faithful to the good principles she upheld at her birth, and that if, in point of number, her class was and is still small, yet she can replace quantity by quality, and point with pride to the fact that her graduates now occupy the most important positions in whatever country they may be, and reflect credit on the house that sent them forth. If one were to look for a cause productive of the good effect of which I have just spoken, one might point out the comparatively severe, but absolutely wise, system of education which has always been in vogue in our institution. In many other colleges preliminary and primary examinations are done away with; in our College, for obvious reasons, they are still adhered to.

Two years are elsewhere considered sufficient to prepare a man for the exercise of his profession; with us three are thought and are known to be not too many. These two doctrines are still in conflict upon our Continent, but the past justifies the present, and gives us reason to hope that some future day the serious system of education adopted at Montreal may be everywhere accepted as the only true and rightful one.

As a claim to the attention as well as to the gratitude of the public, we might say that it is to our profession that the people of Canada and the United States are indebted for the non-prevalence of those scourges which to-day ravage Europe, causing losses oftentimes enormous.

With a view to discuss those diseases, to cause them to be more easily vanquished and better understood, Veterinary Medical Associations have been formed; one of the first founded in this country was established in connection with our College.

In the last few years a Psychological Society was founded by Dr. Mills, and it has gone far in pleading the cause of the dumb brute; the future, we trust, will show the good it has done.

Now, you will pardon us if we say a few words in our own behalf. There was a time, not long ago, when a Veterinary Surgeon had the unenviable reputation of being an ignorant man, when he was placed even by enlightened people far below themselves on the ladder of social and intellectual life.



That time, we believe, has passed away, and if some remnant of that ignorance still exist, we feel that it will soon disappear before the criticism and condemnation of an intelligent public.

Our graduates of former years had great responsibilities resting on their shoulders. Upon them devolved the task of upholding, through life, their own personal honour and that of the Faculty to which they belonged. Upon us weighs a greater charge, or rather the greater privilege of defending, the rights of the University, of ever working with this end in view to honour her for the inestimable favour she has conferred upon us this afternoon.

The immense benefit we will derive from the promotion of our College will, to a great extent, depend upon our future conduct; our aspirations must ever be onward, and we should keep in view the fact, that all we do to advance our profession, will shed its lustre on old McGill.

And now one word more and I have done.

It has been truly said that life is made up of meetings and partings. The former are oftentimes joyous, the latter are nearly always sad. However, at this final moment, when we are about to leave the Professors whose devotion and self-sacrifice have always—have ever been ours, and the students whose friendship has caused us many joyous hours—at this moment, I say, we draw consolation and strength from the knowledge that one and all, you will tender us your best wishes, and bid us success and happiness in our journey through life.

#### THE REPLY TO THE GRADUATES.

Dr. McEachran, Dean of the Faculty, gave the address to the graduates in Comparative Medicine. Before addressing himself specially to the graduates, he referred to the branches of scientific study to which his Faculty was devoted, and traced the rise of Veterinary Science from the earliest time, until now it is competent to rank side by side with Human Medicine. It embraced the study and comparison of the anatomy, physiology and diseases of animals, with those of the highest type of animal—man. Of necessity, the study was confined more particularly to domestic animals, in which field of study they had a most comprehensive one, when it was considered that medical science, in all its collateral branches and sub-divisions of study, had to be considered in relation to the different classes of domestic animals. Looked at in a still broader light, when we consider that in Canada alone there are about 1,165,288 horses and 3,866,479 cattle and other horned animals, worth, in the aggregate, say \$200,000,000, and representing no small proportion of the country's wealth, and knowing, as we do, that everyone of these animals is, like ourselves, liable to accidents and diseases, many of which are preventable, many curable, surely the ministers to these animals in sickness, from a pecuniary point alone, ought to be men well grounded in medical science. Day by day the sciences of Human and Comparative Medicine were becoming more closely united and more and more dependent upon one another. The day was not far distant when a course on Comparative Medicine would be found a part of the curriculum of every medical school. He next paid a glowing eulogy to McGill College, which had done so much for learning throughout the country.

Speaking to the graduates, he said:—Gentlemen,—You have now completed the curriculum prescribed for you, and have been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science. This you have gained after a hard course of study, and having passed most searching written and oral tests, by independent examiners appointed by the Government, as well as the examinations prescribed by the University.

Presumably, therefore, you are qualified to practice; I believe you to be so. Your examiners declare you so, this great University announces you so. Now, gentlemen, do not imagine this memorable day in your lives is to mark the end of your studies; by no means.

During your pupilage you have had but little time to familiarize yourselves with the literature of your profession other than your text-books. It will now be your duty to do so. To keep pace with the rapidly-evolving science of Medicine, you must be constant readers of scientific journals and new publications, not alone those directly bearing on your own particular profession or science, but on all co-lateral subjects. There is no pro-

fession which requires in its members so varied a store of general knowledge as does yours.

In the daily walks of life you will come in contact with all classes of society, and all degrees of rank and station. You will be expected to have a general knowledge more or less extensive, and be expected to engage in intelligent conversation on almost every conceivable subject which happens to be of particular interest to each special client. Thus, the advanced farmer leads you into discussions on "Silos," on feeding standards, the relative merits of this or that breed of cattle, horses, sheep, or swine.

The sporting man imagines that you should know all winners and pedigrees of noted horses. The politician expects you to be thoroughly conversant with the bills before the house, and will be surprised if you admit that you do not wade through Hansard regularly.

It is your duty, therefore, to be a student of everything around you; be observant, and gather information from every source possible. Make it a habit, on every occasion when you are asked for information which you cannot impart from want of knowledge, note it down, and go to your library and inform yourselves of it for future use. So in your practice acquire a habit of noting cases, record every case of more than passing interest, and study the subject carefully, read every available standard author on it, and in the light of knowledge so obtained, applied to the case under observation, you will soon become masters of your profession.

Never miss an opportunity of making a post-mortem examination; nothing aids a man so much in making a correct diagnosis as the repeated corrections and errors disclosed by a post-mortem examination. Never waste a pathological specimen, think how much good others may gain who succeed you as students of Comparative Medicine, from even one specimen, accompanied by a carefully recorded history. Museum specimens, accompanied by histories, are of great service in illustrating didactic lectures.

In your practice acquire the habit of careful clinical inspection, and ever remember that your patients, though dumb, are in all things like as we are—they hear, see, feel, smell, taste, suffer pain, and enjoy pleasureable emotions just as we do. Deal with them in the full consciousness of these facts. Do not frighten them either by voice or look, never cause even the slightest pain that you can prevent, and never nauseate them by nauseous medical compounds such as you would consider barbarous in a doctor to prescribe for yourself.

In surgical operations, don't forget the sentient nerves which ramify every part of the body, employ every means in your power to lessen the suffering in necessary operations; too little use is made of the valuable discoveries applied to lessen human suffering; local and general anæsthetics.

In your fees be moderate—by no means undervalue your professional services—but be satisfied with fair, moderate charges.

Acquire prompt business habits, keep engagements punctually; nothing drives friends and clients away as quickly as inattention to engagements.

Collect your accounts regularly, pay your own debts promptly, and avoid debt as you would a quicksand.

Gentlemen, in going out into the great world, do not suppose that you will not have to meet with opposition and discouragements—for you shall; but meet them manfully; and let me assure you, that with your scientific attainments, and by unimpeachable conduct, by industry, sobriety, and fair dealing with all men, you need have no fear for the future.

The importance of your profession is daily becoming more and more understood; if you fail, blame not your profession, but blame yourselves, and never forget that, under no circumstances, can your profession disgrace you—but you may disgrace your profession.

Choose for your companions those only who are enlightened and refined; let your reading and your conversation always be elevating in character.

In all things be gentlemen; live as gentlemen, talk as gentlemen, and dress like gentlemen.

Much more might profitably be said on your duty to yourselves, to your clients, to your profession, and to your Alma Mater, but time forbids.



In conclusion, therefore, gentlemen, on behalf of your teachers who, we trust, you will consider your lifelong friends, I say you "God-speed;" we send you forth into a wide field of scientific usefulness, in which we trust some of you, at least, will become eminent and successful men, honoured and respected by your fellows and confreres. We will watch your progress as fathers do their children, and never forget that we look to you, who are the first University graduates of this Faculty, to uphold the reputation of your Faculty, and this great University, of which it forms a minor part.

In the name of the Faculty, I beg to tender our thanks to the Provincial Government for their liberality in continuing to give us the annual grant, and to the Hon. Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, for taking the trouble to honour us with his presence to-day; to those gentlemen who constitute the Board of Examiners, who have travelled long distances in order to assist us, and to this great assembly, for your patience in listening to these remarks.

The Principal expressed regret that Hon. D. A. Ross, who it was expected would be present, was unable to attend. Rev. Principal MacVicar pronounced the benediction, and the Convocation for 1890 was at an end.

### Societies.

#### VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The closing meeting was held on Friday evening, March 28th, in the lecture room of the college. Diplomas were conferred on Messrs. McGlue, Scanlan, Scott, Hayman, Darling, Willyoung, Walsh, Crossman. The prizes were awarded as follows: 1st., M. H. Scanlan; 2nd., J. McGlue; 3rd., L. E. Willyoung.

The society for the study of Comparative Psychology held its closing meeting on the same evening, the President, Dr. Mills, in the chair. This brought to a close a series of interesting and instructive meetings, and were well calculated to insure better treatment to the dumb creation. Diplomas were also awarded to the same gentlemen. Prizes for best papers were awarded to: 1st., R. N. Walsh; 2nd., L. E. Willyoung.

### Correspondence.

#### CONSISTENCY.

*Editors University Gazette:—*

SIRS,—At a recent meeting of the Graduates' Society, called to receive reports of the representative fellows in corporation, one representative fellow, who is always loudest in the cry to admit the press to corporation meetings, in rising to address the meeting, said: "If there are any reporters present I request them not to report what I am about to say."

GRADUATE.

#### "THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE."

*Editors University Gazette:—*

I would suggest that the shares of THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE Company should not be transferable, and that at the death of each proprietor, his or her share

should revert to the Undergraduates of the Faculty in which the holder graduated, in such a way that any income derived from such share would be used for the improvement of the paper.

No stockholder would object to such a scheme, because it is the intention of each of us to live for 200 to 300 years.

SHAREHOLDER.

*Editors University Gazette:—*

In your last issue a communication appears from "A Member" of the "Greek Letter Societies," in which the following appears:—

"I gratefully recognize in behalf of the college, both what this fraternity has already done in making its history so brilliant with illustrious names, and what it is doing to-day in adorning and strengthening the college in making its members purer, braver, truer men, and in using its increasing power for increasing growth in all that is honourable and of good report."

Can so much be said about the McGill Society?

NON-MEMBER

### Sporting.

The first annual meeting of the McGill University Cricket Club was held in the rooms of the Faculty of Law, on Friday, March 28th, Mr. Oughtred, the Vice-President, in the chair. The reports of the Secretary-Treasurer were read and confirmed. The report showed that last season 13 matches were played, of which 10 were won, one was drawn, and two lost, one by four runs. Some discussion took place as to the best means of improving the ground, and the matter was left in the hands of the incoming committee. The following officers were elected:—Hon. President, Sir Wm. Dawson; President, Prof. C. E. Moyse; Vice-President, A. R. Oughtred, B.C.L.; Treasurer, J. F. Mackie, B.A., B.C.L.; Secretary, F. W. Hibbard, B.A., R. C. Smith, B.C.L., A. T. Langley, E. H. Hamilton, B.A.Sc., J. E. Hewetson.

### Personals.

J. S. J. Routhier, Architect, Ottawa.

Macfarlane, B.A.Sc., '89, is Assistant City Engineer, Brockville, Ont.

T. W. Lesage, B.A.Sc., '85, is in the Montreal City Surveyor's office.

W. Chipman, B. A. Sc., '76, is City Engineer, Brockville, Ont.

P. D. Ross, B. A. Sc., '78, is proprietor of the *Ottawa Evening Journal*.

J. A. Robert, B. A. Sc., '84, of the Dominion Blanket Co., is in this city.

Wm. Graham, B.A.Sc., '84, is superintending the building of an elevated railway in Sioux City, Iowa.



Dr. T. Wesley Mills has been elected a fellow of the Geological Section of the Royal Society of Canada.

M. W. Hopkins, B.A.Sc., '88, has been appointed resident engineer on the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, under C. B. Smith, B.A.Sc., '84, as divisional engineer.

R. Bell, M.D., '61, B.A.Sc., L. N. Richard, B.A.Sc., A. P. Low, B.A.Sc., '82, D. B. Dowling, B.A.Sc., '83, J. McEvoy, B.A.Sc., '83, are on the staff of the Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The name of Dr. F. W. Kelley was inadvertently omitted from the list of representative graduates who presented their reports to the Graduates' Society, dealing with the work they had done before the Corporation Board. Dr. Kelley is always at his post when work is to be done affecting the interests of the University.

Another Science man has "ceased to be a fractional part and become a unit," as the Rev. S. Moore would say. Verily the ladies are finding out that "when they want a good husband, that is our specialty."

By Rev. J. B. Muir of St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, Arthur E. B. Hill, B.A.Sc., of New Westminster, B.C., to Jane Harden, eldest daughter of Hugh Graham, Esq.

### Exchanges.

The *Edinburgh Student* does us the honour to reprint one of our "Between the Lectures," and adds, in its own gentlemanly way:—

"We need not apologise for culling the following from the pages of THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE, Montreal; such a clever little morsel could not be passed over unnoticed."

The following also is very gratifying:—

"A recent number of THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE has an article on the value of athletics in education generally, and as connected with McGill College specially. Statistics are given to show that the percentage of honours gained by the athletic men is higher than that of others. This is quite in accord with our own experience."

This is what the *College Student* facetiously, and apparently truthfully, says of some of the departments of its own Franklin and Marshall College:—

"After the lapse of ages the college library has been exhumed. It is said to contain some rare treasures of literature. Why they have never been exhibited is rather hard to explain. The college library and the fossilized gymnasium boom would undoubtedly possess great attractions for the curious. We might have the boom on exhibition in the library nightly, with matinees three times a week, and music by the only man who knows anything about music around this college, all for the small sum of 25 cents; children under twelve years, three-fifths rate, cash down."

It is very refreshing to hear College journals not afraid to speak the truth. It pays in the long run.

The *Alfred University*, an 8-page quarterly, devoted to general literary and University matters, edited and published by a committee of the Trustees of Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N.Y., is, so far as we know, the only College paper in which the autho-

rities of the University take a hand. These Americans are alive to the value of a properly conducted College journal.

The *Tuftonian*, published twice a month by the students of Tuft's College, College Hill, Mass., makes very agreeable reading.

The *King's College Record* is a most respectable paper in its appearance, matter, and make-up, worthy of a College that, in a few weeks, will celebrate its centennial.

Other College journals received this week are:—*The Atlantis*, *Lachute Academy News*, *The Delphic*.

We have received specimen pages of "The Collegian Song Book, which will be an entirely new collection of songs, the editors making it a duty to give the college world fifty or sixty pages of unique and consistently college music."

### Between the Lectures.

To Let.—A large airy room, 76 feet in length and 31 feet in breadth, for the use of third year men during the summer session and holidays.

The shepherd has culled the crooks from his flock, and there are fragrant summer days in store for those who are temporarily set aside for further inspection.

First Fresh.—"What's hurry?"

Second Fresh.—"Goin' t' opera."

First Fresh.—"Matinée?"

Second Fresh.—"Naw, Horatii Flacii Opera."

Prof. Hutchinson, at the meeting of the Graduates' Society, said that the proportion of English-speaking students in Law, in this Province, is smaller than formerly. (Gen. XLI., 4.)

The late Sir Charles Bright, at the age of 19, carried out the laying underground the Manchester telegraph lines under the streets of that vast city in a single night, without disturbing the traffic. What a boon a Sir Charles would be to Montreal.

At the recent meeting of the Graduates' Society, Dr. Mills, in a thoughtful speech, showed the value of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine by stating that, in attempting new methods of cure for man, it was well to practice on other animals, and thereby both were benefited.

If some M.D.'s were to confine their attention to cattle, the health of the nation might be better.

Not a sparrow can fall without "a dollar or eight days" overtaking the slayer, not a pigeon can fly from a trap without a parliamentary shriek, but who has mourned for the slaughter of the innocents that comes with the long March days? The nipping frost blights the bud of hope that has burst in the freshman heart, the clouds fall upon the exulting Primary man, the third year man receives a gentle shock borne with an equanimity gained from the rich stores of past experience, the final man takes lodgings for another year—but who is there to mourn for the fallen ones?



## SIGNS OF SPRING.

In the spring comes out, loose jointed,  
From his hole in the doodle bug.  
In the spring the wasp, sharp pointed,  
Stabs the baby on the rug.

In the spring the crawling leeches  
Up the creek their headway make,  
And the country maiden screeches  
Stepping on the garter snake.

Professor—"Mr. Newman, your knowledge of the grammar is very limited. Do you not have trouble in getting your translations?"

Newman—"Oh, no, sir; they keep them at all the book stores."

Papa—"I hear you were a bad girl to-day, and had to be spanked."

Small Daughter—"Mamma is awful strict. If I'd a known she used to be a school teacher, I'd a told you not to marry her."

## MATHEMATICAL.

Mamma—"Now, Johnny, I will hear your lesson in arithmetic. If you should cut the cat into four pieces, what would each piece be called?"

Johnny (promptly)—"A titten."

## MISUNDERSTOOD.

Lawyer (who has posted witness)—"Now, Pete, tell the Court and jury all you know about those stolen chickens."

Pete—"I don't reckon I will, boss. If I did that I'd go to jail, sure."

## HORTICULTURE.

Flossy (in the greenhouse)—"Now, show us your rum tree, Mr. Rubytip."

Mr. R. (surprised)—"My rum tree? What do you mean, child?"

Flossy—"Why, ma said you were raising an elegant rum blossom, so I thought——."

## College World.

Harvard has offered her duplicate collection in Biology and Archæology to Toronto University.

A sanskrit translation of the lost books of Euclid has been found at Jeypore, East India. An Indian scholar is to read a paper on the subject before the eighth International Congress of Orientalists at Stockholm. Coming generations will, perhaps have to plod through an additional fifty pages of Solid Geometry.—*The Athænium*.

A remarkable class of schools found in Germany, Austria, and Holland, but not existing as independent schools either in France, Belgium or Italy, give specialized instruction suitable for builders, engineers, and miners. That in Stuttgart is a magnificent structure, costing no less than £50,000. The annual budget amounted to £7,400, of which only about £900 was contributed by payment of the pupils, the remaining sum being paid by the State. There are 28 masters of departments and 15 assistants. The complete course lasts for three years, and a considerable number of the students remain all that time.

## LITERATURE.

## SELECTED CANADIAN WORKS.

History of Canada, . . . . . (Cloth) \$2.25  
BY PROF. BRYCE.

In Divers Tones, . . . . . (Cloth) 1.00  
BY CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS.

Songs of Old Canada, . . . . . (Cloth) 1.00  
BY WILLIAM MCLENNAN.

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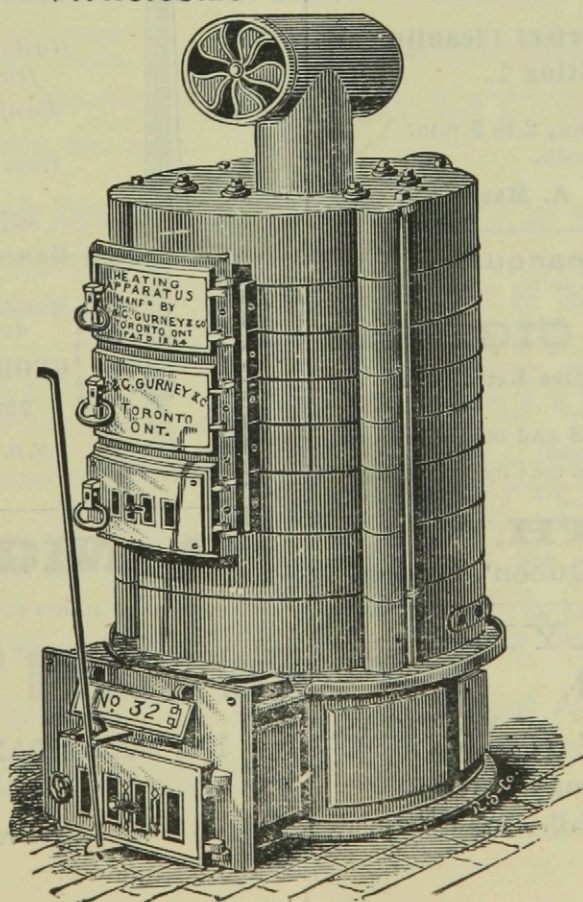
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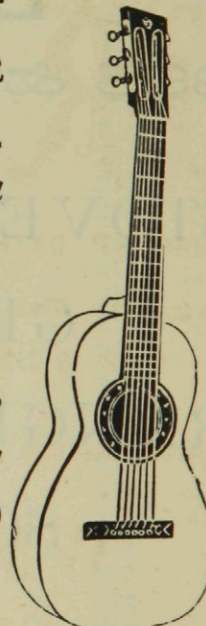
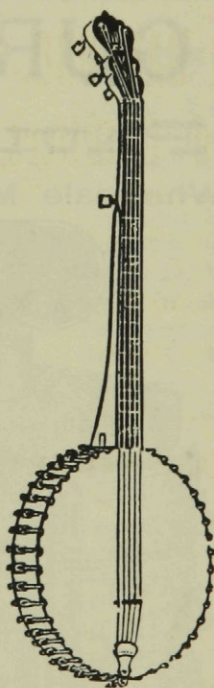
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